Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 103 of Vol. V.] FRIDAY, April 11, 1794. [Whole No. 562.]

For Amsterdam,

The new fast-sailing, copper-bottomed SHIP

ADRIANA,

K. Fitzpatrick, Master.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut street wharf, or to

THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Passengers will be landed in England if required.

March 6, 1794. dtf

For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,

The Brig

LITTLE SALLY,

JOHN EARL, Master.

A staunch good vessel, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board at Chesnut street wharf, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.

March 31. dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP

ANDROMACHE,

(An American bottom)

John Moore, Master.

IS a stout good vessel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expence. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf, and the terms made known by application to

WHARTON & LEWIS.

March 21. dtf

The Profits arising from the following publication are for the benefit of the Poor.

Just published, printed by R. Aitken and Son, and sold by J. Crukshank, W. Young T. Dobson, and the other Booksellers,

MINUTES

OF THE

Proceedings of the Committee,

Appointed on the 14th September 1793, by the Citizens of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, and the District of Southwark, to attend to and alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted with the Malignant Fever, prevalent, in the City and its vicinity.

WITH AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

A list of persons admitted into the Hospital at Bush-hill, shewing the times of their admission, death and discharge.

Number of Houses, Deaths, &c. in the respective streets, alleys, and courts in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and District of Southwark.

A list of the Interments in the Burial grounds in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and District of Southwark, with a meteorological account of the weather.

A summary of donations in cash and provisions, received from sundry persons and places, for the use of the poor and afflicted.

April 2. d3w

Just Imported,

In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amsterdam, and now landing on Walnut-street wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glass Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various sizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, square and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—should application be made within a few days; otherwise she will take freight for Amsterdam.

March 1, 1794. d—tf

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant House,

and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.

January 23. m&t h—tf

IMPORTED

In the Brig George and Harriot, from Havre de Grace,

AND FOR SALE BY

Louis Osmont,

A PERFECT

Assortment of Hanging Paper,

high coloured and plain.

White silk Stockings, high dressed and put up English fashion.

The handsomest artificial Flowers and Feathers.

Some Looking Glass Plates to be sold by the case.

A few hampers of Champaigne wine six years old.

ALSO,

An elegant parcel of

Bearskin Muffs,

And very beautiful Silk Cloaks, which on account of the season will be sold low, and at a long credit.

LIKEWISE

42 pipes Madeira wine,

and a few casks of Claret.

A Quantity of

Hamburgh Demijohns.

In a few Days,

He will have for sale,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

White and Black Laces,

Leghorn hats, fans and cambricks, claret in cases, a quantity of window glass well sorted of all sizes, and a few pair of remarkable Looking Glasses framed, all arrived at Norfolk, now coming round.

March 22. dtf

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Old Lisbon Wine of a

superior quality in pipes, imported in the ship Wilmington.

OLD SHERRY WINE of the first quality in quarter casks, imported in the brig Nancy capt. Gwin, from Cadiz.

SHELLED ALMONDS and a few kegs of RAISINS, imported in ditto.

Particular TENERIFFE WINES, in pipes hhds. and quarter casks, imported in the ship Thomas, capt. Skinner.

A few quarter casks of old particular bill of exchange MADEIRA WINE.

George Meade,

Who has also, just arrived and for sale

A SMALL CARGO OF

Lisbon Salt.

A quantity of empty BAGS for sale.

April 5. d1w w&s1m.

Mordecai Lewis,

Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-Street:—

A few Bales of Russia Sheetings,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
A Quantity of Souchong Tea, Hyson and Tonkay, ditto.
Holland Gin in Cases,
A Quantity of Brimstone,
With a Variety of other Goods.

Feb. 20. 3taw6w

ADVERTISEMENT.

OF the money robbed from the mail near Baltimore, by Doctor Gant, 115 dollars were afterwards sent by an unknown hand, to the Postmaster at Baltimore, who transmitted the same to the General Post Office. The sufferers by that robbery are desired to state the amount of their losses respectively, and transmit the same, with the original letters of their correspondents (where recovered) or other evidence thereof to the General Post Office, before the first day of June next, immediately after which a divipend will be made among the claimants.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Post Master General.

Gen. Post Office, April 4, 1794 1aw6w

Lost last Night,

Between Second and Seventh streets, a

Red Morrocco Pocket Book,

Containing a few private letters and a bill of exchange, dated Charleston, March ——, drawn by John Minnick on Philip Care, in favor of Sims White, which can be of no use to any one but the owner, whoever has found the same, and will deliver it at Israel Israel's Inn, shall be handsomely rewarded.

April 9. *4t

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, several of which have appeared in circulation within a few days past; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be distinguished by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is smaller than the M. and other letters of that word, so that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend considerably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and closer together than the rest of the bill

The *i* and *s* in the word promise are not parallel, the *s* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the strokes of all the Letters are stronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarser and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were issued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly similar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above described; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the same word in the Five Dollar Bills as described above, the *o* being less than the *m*, and others following.

There is no stroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the stroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are so cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The Signature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamp-black and oil, and differs from the other inks used in printing the bills and the cashier's signature.

It is supposed these forgeries were committed in some of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two persons have been apprehended in Virginia, on suspicion of being the authors of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Person or Persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders of the following descriptions or any of them, viz.

The person or persons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The person or persons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every person who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

THOMAS WILLING, President of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, President of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Respective Boards.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794. dtf.

Excellent CLARET,

In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few cases Champaigne Wine;

MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 111, South Front street.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

FOR SALE,

BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,

An Essay on Slavery,

Designed to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, industry*, and the *peace of society*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust*.

PRICE 25 Cents. dtf

February 15.

In the Name of the French Republic.

EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the Neutrality of the United States. All commissions or authorizations tending to infringe that neutrality, are revoked, and are to be returned to the Agents of the French Republic.

Philadelphia, Ventose 16th, second year of the French Republic, one and indivisible (March 6th, 1794, o. s.)

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. JH. FAUCHET.

The Editors of newspapers within the United States, are requested to republish the foregoing notice. d

Just Imported,

In the ship Abigail, Captain Horton, from St Petersburgh in Russia, and now landing at Russell's wharf,

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
RAVENS DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,

And for sale at the stores of the subscriber in Walnut street, No. 22.

John Donnaldson.

April 4. d1w w&s tf

Congress of the United States.

House of Representatives

Mr. Giles's reply to Mr. W. Smith's observations on the passing of the naval armament bill.

(Continued.)

Believing this principle to be a just one, he would apply it to the existing state of things between the United States and G. Britain. Almost as soon as Great Britain had taken part in the iniquitous war against France, the executive of the United States manifested their regard for peace, by proclaiming their existing state of neutrality, and recommending to their citizens not only the observance of neutrality, but of *impartial* neutrality. Although the partiality of the American people for the cause of France, was well known, altho' at that moment their affections for the French nation were addressed by the most honorable and powerful considerations that ever existed between two nations. The peculiar similarity between the existing French cause, and that which had just given birth to American liberty and independence; the material agency which the French nation had exerted in bringing about that event: and the existing principles of government here, the product of the revolution, which are the great object of attack by the combination against France.

A pure and laudable regard for peace, and a destination of war however, had overcome all these sensations, and produced a neutrality which he believed on the part of the United States had been rigidly observed, at least, he was sure, that such was the intention of government. In this state of things Great Britain commenced an attack upon this state of neutrality, which it was certainly her interest to preserve, and which she ought to have deemed a favor to obtain. Great Britain continued to keep possession of posts upon the acknowledged territory of the United States, to carry on a contraband trade with our savage enemy. She shortly after our proclaimed neutrality proceeded to interrupt or lawful trade with our allies. *She seized, condemned and sanctioned the complete transfer of the property of American citizens to her own subjects*; and as if there could be no limits to her idiquity & resentment, she has contrived to open upon our eastern frontiers, a barbarous enemy to aid in making depredations upon our commerce.

These acts constitute injuries which amount to war, and they are infinitely aggravated, both by the perfidy which attended the execution of some of them: and the total want of provocation, for the commission of any of them.

If then Great Britain, ſhall have committed acts towards the United States, which furniſh juſt cauſe of war, the United States poſſeſs the right conſiſtently with the laws of nations, to exerciſe any act towards Great Britain, which would be juſtifiable in a ſtate of war. The United States having received the injuries, are authoriſed to ſelect ſuch meaſures and means as they may deem the moſt expedient for ſelf-preſervation and indemnification. Repriſal is within their power:—All other means of redreſs, are without their power. In ſuch a ſtate of things, *repriſal* is a *right*—*repriſal* is a *duty*. An objection more plauſible than ſolid, has been made to this courſe of reaſoning, that the individuals who will be the immediate objects of the repriſal, have not been the immediate agents of the aggreſſion. The laws of nations ſtate, that the property of individuals, is as much a ſubject of repriſal, as the property of the aggreſſing nation; but as the nation is the immediate agent in the wrong, the individual who ſuſtains an injury thereby, becomes intitled to recompence from his nation.—The nation which commits the wrong, by this proceſs will ultimately ſuſtain the loſs. Hence in the preſent caſe, the innocent and unſuſpecting victims of the United States, have received loſſes from the lawleſs aggreſſions of Great Britain, and the queſtion is, whether they ſhall finally ſuſtain theſe loſſes, without any clear claim of indemnification upon the government of the United States? Or whether the loſſes ſhall be transferred to Britiſh ſubjects, who will thereby poſſeſs the cleareſt claim for recompence, from the Britiſh government? He thought the laws of God, the laws of morality, the laws of reaſon, the laws of nations, would all pronounce, *that the Britiſh Government which had done the wrong, ſhould afford the recompence.*

Mr. Giles ſaid, that if the loſſes were to be ultimately borne by the individual ſubjects of Great Britain, the remedy would ſeem to be a harſh one; but even in that caſe, the only alternatives left to the United States would be to ſay, whether their *own citizens*, to whom they have promiſed protection ſhould finally ſuſtain the loſſes, or the *Britiſh ſubjects*, to whom they have promiſed no protection. But the ſituation of the individuals, who may be the ſubjects of repriſal, is greatly meliorated, by the conſideration of their juſt claim to *recompence* from their own government; which he had no doubt but they would ultimately obtain, if they were put into a ſituation to demand it; but if they ſhould ultimately be denied juſtice, it would be a conſolation to reflect, that it was the injuſtice of their own Government, not of the United States.

He obſerved, that a repriſal in the way propoſed, ſtood upon the ſame ground as the invaſion of the property, in every other caſe did, and was juſtified upon the ſame principle, to wit, Self-preſervation. He preſumed if there exiſted an acknowledged ſtate of war, letters of marque and repriſal, commiſſions to privateers, &c. would be deemed juſtifiable and expedient, and that no diſcrimination would be made between the property of individuals and the property of the nation; yet the invaſion of the rights of property in that caſe, would be as palpable, as in the caſe of the repriſal propoſed, with this aggravation; that in that caſe, the individual ſuſtaining the loſs, would not be intitled to ultimate recompence from the government—in the caſe propoſed he would be intitled to recompence. He obſerved, that the Britiſh nation had not diſcovered this delicate diſcrimination between national and individual property, in their late inſtructions given to their privateers and ſhips of war, although they had ſuſtained no wrong; and he thought their conduct an example in point for the United States, who had received the injury and committed none.

A gentleman (Mr. Smith, S. C.) yeſterday attempted to make a diſtinction between veſſels at ſea, and other property; although he acknowledged that at the firſt bluſh he could diſcern no diſtinction in principle.

Mr. Giles ſaid, that every ſpecies of property, ſtood on the ſame principle, the promiſe made by the government to afford protection to all property—the ſame rights are attached to every ſpecies of property, and the government is bound to afford an equal ſecurity to all. A ſentence read yeſterday, by a gentleman (Mr. S. Smith) from a writer upon the laws of nations, clearly ſhews the right of a nation to make repriſal upon all the effects of individuals of an aggreſſing nation indiſcriminately, *except ſtock in the public funds*; which has been exempted, under the idea of its being a pledge in the hands of government,—the withholding of which, would be a breach of public faith. He believed that the practice and policy of ſome nations, might have given riſe to this diſtinction, but he doubted whether the practice had been uniform and univerſal, and he was clear that there was no rational diſtinction in principle. The idea that the public funds are a pledge in the hands of government and ought not therefore to be touched, is equally applicable to every other ſpecies of property. In the caſe of contracts between individuals, the government guarantees the performance upon the refuſal of one party to pay, or comply. In the caſe of lands or perſonal chattels, the government guarantees the excluſive enjoyment to the proprietor; it would be equally a violation of faith, for the government to deny its obligation in the one caſe, as in the other, and nothing could juſtify an invaſion of the rights of property, in any caſe, but Self-preſervation—the *firſt* of all *rights*, and the *higheſt* of all *duties*.

He poſitively denied that any pre-eminence was due to one ſpecies of property, over another. He ſaid, however, that this diſcuſſion was not immediately neceſſary, as the reſolution under conſideration, did not embrace the ſtock in the funds of the United States.

(To be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, December 14.

Yeſterday Anacharſis Clootz, and Duben, both deputies of the Convention, were expelled from the Jacobin Society; Roberſpierre chiefly prompted their expulſion, and was much applauded.

All of the officers and crew of the ſhip l'Apollon, ſent from Toulon to Rochfort, by permiſſion of lord Hood, have been accuſed of an intention to corrupt the public mind, and delivered up to the revolutionary tribunal eſtabliſhed in that place.

The act of accuſation paſſed againſt them contained the following charges:

"That it is proved by the diaries kept by the priſoners, that they call the moſt diſtinguiſhed patriots, anarchiſts, ruſſians, hangmen, cut-throats, worthy children of Marat; that they ſtrained every nerve to diſſolve the Popular Society; that they trod the national badge under foot, hoiſted the white cockade, cried Vive Louis XVII. and dated their writings in the firſt year of his reign; that it had been in their power to ſave the French ſquadron, and that they preferred to deliver it up to the Engliſh; that they reiterately refuſed to quit the harbor and engage the hoſtile ſquadron, by which Toulon would have been ſaved; that they furniſhed detachments to fight againſt Carteaux; that they received and diſtributed among the crews conſiderable ſums to corrupt them; that they correſponded with the emigrants; that they contributed to the infamous arreſt of the Repreſentatives Bayle and Beauvais: finally, that they demanded certificates, atteſting their good conduct of the traitors of Toulon."

They were all found guilty, and ſuffered death by the guillotine.

The commiſſioners at Bordeaux, in a letter dated Nov. 30, ſtate, that the guillotine is buſy in decapitating the rich, the merchants and monopolizers. On the 28th all the actors of the Great Theatre were put under arreſt as ariſtocrats. A great number of ſuſpected perſons were alſo taken into cuſtody the ſame night, out of the number of 2000 perſons who were at the theatre.

The female citizen Marbeuf, a merchant, has been committed to the priſon of St. Pelagie, on a charge of monopoly. In her caſtle at Champ, a ſmall village, the officers found 18,000 cwt. of ſoap, 15000 weight of ſugar, between 15 and 16,000 chaldrons of charcoal, 30,000 faggots, and a great quantity of coffee, kali, and other articles of merchandiſe, which has been put in circulation.

In the night of the 30th ult. 200 of the moſt principal merchants of Bourdeaux were put under arreſt, and will be delivered up to the revolutionary tribunal to be guillotined.

December 17.

For ſome days paſt the Pariſian bakers are ſo afraid of the guillotine, that the people are ſerved in due time with all the bread their ſhops can afford. Their ſhops are never opened before nine o'clock, and this in the preſence of a commiſſioner of police.

December 19.

The revolutionary tribunal has juſt condemned to death the following perſons, viz.

Anthony Machi, grocer, and James Louis Tonnelier, mercer, both commiſſioners of equipment; and Bernard Lemonier and John Baptiſt Giblin, taylors;—all convicted of dilapidation of the funds of the Republic by fraudulent purchaſes.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sunday, Nov. 10.

"We have long," ſaid Seyes, "wiſhed to ſee reaſon triumph over ſuperſtition and fanaticiſm. The day at length arrived, and I reſoice at it as one of the greateſt bleſſings that could happen to the French Republic. Though I have for many years laid aſide the eccleſiaſtical character, let me, however, be permitted to declare at preſent, that I know no other worſhip than that of liberty and equality, and no other religion than the love of mankind and my country. I have lived a victim of ſuperſtition, but I was never its inſtrument. No one can ſay he was ever deceived by me; and many are indebtd to me for the truth. At the moment my reaſon was diſengaged from the fatal prejudices by which it was fettered the energy of inſurrection entered my heart. Since that period I have been retained in my ſacredotal habit by the ſame force which retained other free ſouls in chains. Theſe were all deſtroyed on the day of the revolution.

"I have been known only by my efforts for liberty and equality It was as a plebeian, a Deputy of the People, and not as a Prieſt, for I was then no longer one, that I was called to the National Aſſembly. I cannot, like many of my colleagues, deliver to you the paper or titles of my former ſtate; for a long time they have not been in exiſtence. I have no reſignation to give in to you, becauſe I have no eccleſiaſtical employment; but I have ſtill an offering to make my country, that of an annuity of 10,000 livres, which the law gave me as an indemnification for my former benefices. Permit me to depoſite on your table my formal renunciation of that penſion."

The Convention ordered this ſpeech to be inſerted in the minutes.

Thurſday, January 2.

Roberſpierre, jun. from Toulon, aſcended the tribune, and ſpoke as follows:

"You know the exploits of the ſoldiers of the Republic. The capture of the Engliſh redoubt has decided the fate of Europe. The enemy had exhauſted all the reſources of art and genius to profit by it Well, the defenders of liberty wanted to take it, and they became maſters of it."—He now traced the picture of the cruelty of the Engliſh, who threatened the patriots with cutting out their tongues, and pouring boiling lead into their brains. To eſcape ſuch cruelties, Bayle made away with himſelf. Beauvais, who ſurvived, ſuffered ſuch ſhocking treatment in his dungeon, that the features of his face are ſo much altered as to render it difficult to know him again.—'I have now,' continued Roberſpierre, 'to ſpeak to you reſpecting the army of Italy, to which you ſent me. That army encamped on huge rocks, in the midſt of the ſnow, far from the woods, having every where freſh obſtacles to conquer, and redoubts to carry, flew, for theſe five months paſt, from one victory to another. Its valour has been too little celebrated: too little has been ſaid reſpecting the affair of Cillat, where 1000 Republicans, commanded by the brave Dugomier, conquered 4000 men, and took 800 priſoners, and where a poſt, defended by 100 men, ſtood an attack of 12 hours againſt 1000 aſſailants. That army has not only the enemy to combat, but it is alſo ſurrounded by thouſands of aſſaſſins: The peaſants kill our brave ſoldiers, and inſtances of this kind are daily renewed." Roberſpierre having informed the Convention that it had been the enemy's deſign to ſeize Provence, and having unmaſked the treachery of Kellerman, who left the town of Entrevean deſtitute of troops, cannon, and ammunition, concluded by moving, that the Aſſembly atteſt by a decree, that the army of Italy had well deſerved of the country. Decreed, and his report ordered to be inſerted in the bulletin.

Barrere read the following letters:

From Dentzel, Repreſentative of the People at Landau.

"Landau, Dec. 28, 1793, ſecond year of the French Republic, one and indivſible, firſt year of the Popular Conſtitution, firſt hour of the raiſing of the blockade.

"Victoire! Vive la Republique!

"O my friends, my dear colleagues, regenerators of all poſterity, once more our country is ſaved! Long live the republic and Sans Culotterie!

"The blockade of Landau is raiſed; we are free; our ſlavery is at an end. Our brothers, our ſaviours are here. What tranſport prevails among us! I am carried beyond myſelf! O my country, thou art ſaved; I, along with my brother ſoldiers, have ſaved this place, ſo important to the republic. We have braved the bombardment and the vain menaces of theſe audacious combined tyrants; the bearers will inform you of particulars. I wait your orders, to fly into your arms, to inform you of the ſucceſs of the French and the total defeat of tyrants.

(Signed) "J. F. DENTZEL.

"Citizens," continued Barrere, "Such is the reſult of the courage of your armies, ſuch are the fruits of your labors. Fort Louis is blockaded; tyranny will not long diſhonor it. What remains to be done for the Republic? Forthwith to enfranchiſe the Pyrennees, who have forgot the victories of Rencevaux and the ſiege of Barcelona. Then to chaſe away the diſcreet Cobourg from Conde, Valenciennes and Queſnoy, and to give him once more a Belgic leſſon. In fine, to ſtrike and puniſh London, that haughty, banking, mercantile, miniſterial, and royal city, that devours the earth, tyrannizes over the ſeas, plunders Europe, and debaſes the morals of every people.—It is, above all, on this courageous garriſon of Landau that the committee think it their duty to fix your regards. Locked within the enemy's country, abandoned almoſt to themſelves for more than four months, ignorant of what French valour was meditating for their deliverance, imagine what conſtancy it muſt require, and with what courage they muſt arm themſelves from day to day! they reſiſted all kinds of corruption. The enemy was deſirous even, by urgent ſolicitation, to make them deſpiſe their General, and to name a Chief devoted to himſelf."

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, April 2.

FROM CAPE-ANN, April 1.

"Yeſterday arrived here a veſſel from St. Vincents, in 13 days paſſage, confirms the agreeable intelligence, that the new orders had arrived there from England, not to moleſt any American veſſels; and all proceſſes were to ceaſe againſt thoſe already taken. This veſſel ſpoke with a droger from Grenads, which confirmed the ſame news. Before the veſſel ſailed from St. Vincents, intelligence had been received from Martinico, that the Engliſh forces had attacked Fort Republic, and had beeu repulſed with the loſs of ſeven hundred men."

A Correſpondent aſſerts,

That the orders for the releaſe of American veſſels have actually been received in the Weſt Indies, and that they have altered the countenances of the plunderers very much. Several Captains at St. Euſtatia are ſaid to have repaired to St. Kitts to receive their veſſels. Heaven grant the intelligence may be true, and that the ſails of our veſſels may ſpeedily whiten the harbors of the United States. If true it is to be lamented that ſo many officers and ſeamen have been forced to leave the Iſlands.

On Monday laſt arrived here, Captain Crocker, in the ſchooner Ann, from Martinico, which he left about the 5th of March. Captain C's veſſel was one of thoſe taken when that part of the iſland was captured where he lay. He with all the maſters of neutral veſſels, were ſent on ſhore to live at their own expence; the mates and ſailors were put on board a large ſhip provided for that purpoſe; they were not under a guard, and had two boats provided for them to go on ſhore when they pleaſed; that they had only two thirds of an allowance; that a number of the American ſeamen, about 40, were preſſed on board the Britiſh ſhips of war: the veſſels had all their ſails unbent, yards and topmaſts ſtruck, with a guard on board, who plundered them of whatever they pleaſed. This veſſel was ſent here to bring M. Bellegarde, a general of colour, in the ſervice of the Republic, who capitulated to the Engliſh, and agreeable to capitulation, was ſent here in an American veſſel. Capt C's cargo was all taken on ſhore, or the heads of the caſks ſtove in; his adventure was returned him, ſuch articles only excepted, as had

been plundered by the guards who had been on board. Captain Crocker was informed, that two packets had arrived, one with Prince Edward on board, the other from England; but the news brought by her had not transpired. The Island was in possession of the English, except the two strong forts, which commanded the town, and part of Port-Royal Bay. —These forts it was expected would make a good defence, as they were, as he heard, garrisoned by 3000 men, and well supplied with provisions. Capt C. further informs that our officers were treated with insolence whenever they made any demand of the British. If the above is not a true statement, Captain C. is requested to correct it.

NEW-YORK, April 9.

Captain Tomlinson arrived in 13 days from St. Eustatia, says he was boarded by a privateer, who informed him, that no dividend of prize money had yet been made, and that it all remained in the offices. That all the Captains of privateers were about to resign their commissions, & it was expected that all privateering would cease,

The Frenchman who poisoned himself on Sunday night last was Joseph Nicholas Imbert, late an inhabitant of Toulon, who left that city at the time of its recapture by the patriots. He has left a considerable sum in money and assignats.

The following letter was found in his room.

To my landlord, New-York.

New-York, 2d April, 1794.

CITIZEN,

I SINCERELY ask your pardon, for the trouble I am at the eve to give you, to commit suicide in your house; it is an ill return for the favors you have confered on me ever since I have been acquainted with yon; but deign to forgive me on account of my misfortunes, which are great; life is a burthen that I can bear no longer; I must die. Present my compliments of excuse to your worthy wife, to whom the scene will give much trouble. I sincerely beg her pardon; mention the same excuse to my comrade; he would not have received me with so much kindness, had he suspected what I meditated. I would have avoided all this on my arrival, had some poison which I swallowed had the desired effect; but I was deceived, and this pretended poison was only some physical herbs, which I always carried about me since the revolution, for to use it had the French aristocrats been successful; on the contrary, I use it after the patriots are triumphant. God, how terrible are revolutions. (Signed)

IMBERT.

AUGUSTA, March 1.

On Wednesday night last or Thursday morning, the goal of this town was broken, and Beverly Allen, who had been committed for the murder of the late Robert Forsyth, Esq. Federal Marshal for this state, was taken from thence, and made his escape, to the utter mortification of that class of the inhabitants of Augusta, who to remedy the insufficiency of the prison, had undertaken to guard the same, anticipating such an event as had taken place.

March 13.

His Excellency the Governor has issued a Proclamation, dated the 27th ult. offering a reward of 75l. for Beverly Allen, one half to be paid on his being committed to the common goal of Richmond county, and the other on his being convicted of the murder of Robert Forsyth, Es.

A number of the citizens of Augusta, in addition to the above reward, have also offered 300 dollars for the apprehension and commitment of the before mentioned murderer.

CHARLESTON, March 24.

Dispatches from the Secretary at War to the Governor of this State have been received, directing that the Spanish brig Saint Joseph, brought into this port some time since be delivered up to its original owners, the capture of said vessel having been considered as collusive. *Quere*, What has the Governor to do with this business.

PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 11.

Tuesday last the trial of the Impeachment of JOHN NICHOLSON, Esq. Comptroller-General of this Commonwealth, was finished by the Senate—it terminated in the acquittal of Mr. Nicholson from the charges contained in the Impeachment

Yesterday *per post*, the printers of this city received *as usual*, the newspapers of New-York, which contained the Speech of the King of Great Britain to his parliament, republished from the St. Eustatius Gazette—from the *New York* papers, it has been republished by all the printers of Daily papers in this city—except the printer of the Philadelphia Gazette, *who* "was *favored* with the speech of the British King by a vessel arrived at New York from St. Eustatius" from WHICH *he* copied the Speech, and *not* from the New York papers.

Surely the New York printers are very remiss in not forwarding their papers to the printer of the Philadelphia Gazette.

Mr. Clark's motion contemplating a non-importation act, to be in force till Great Britain shall indemnify us for her spoliations on the high seas and restore our posts, was taken up in the Federal House of Representatives yesterday in committee of the whole, Mr. Sherburne in the chair.

Mr. Dexter moved a modification of the latter part of the resolution making the language of it more general, to the following purport—"to be in force until our claims on Great Britain are satisfied."

This amendment occasioned much debate and was finally rejected, 57 to 40. The remainder of the morning was taken up in debate on the original motion, on which no question was taken, but the committee rose and reported progress. Gen. Ad.

There is a report in Town, that accounts have been received at New-York, of the arrival of a second British fleet in the West-Indies—The New-York papers of yesterday do not contain any intelligence of such an event.

The following is extracted from "Lacey's Prophetic Warnings, London, 1707, part 2, p. 2."

(The original in the British Museum.)

"Yes, that Versailles, which thou hast made for the glory of thy name, I will throw it to the ground; and all your insolent inscriptions, figures, and abominable pictures. And Paris, Paris, that imperial city, I will afflict it dreadfully. Yes; I will afflict the royal family. Yes; I will revenge the iniquity of the king upon his grandchildren."

VIRGINIA.

March Bedford Court, 1794.

Amongst other presents of the Grand Jury, is the following:

WE present the conduct of Candidates for elections in giving PUBLIC TREATS, as a practice directly contrary to positive Law, and as having a tendency to corrupt the minds and manners of ths people.

ROBT. RHODES,
Foreman.

LIST of PRIZES DRAWN
IN THE WASHINGTON
HOTEL LOTTERY.

No.	D.	No.	D.
37531	Hotel.	48884	10000
13349	25000	46843	5000
12536	20000	49756	5000
24088	15000		

Prizes of 1000 *Dollars.*

5579, 9930, 23636, 25359, 28015, 31360, 40152, 47329, 48585, 23899.

Prizes of 500 *Dollars*

2906, 3776, 4530, 12216, 12928, 14708, 22289, 22330, 21819, 24308, 25611, 25203, 25817, 32090, 35386, 40172, 48334, 49182. 24397, 44538.

Prizes of 100 *Dollars.*

17, 163, 497, 1351, 1702, 2055, 2168, 2647, 2641, 2831, 2995, 3331, 3596, 4122, 4910, 4974, 5650, 6487, 6934, 7316, 7658, 7659, 8148, 8357, 8966, 9677, 11218, 12484, 13078, 13751, 14099, 15030, 16268, 16389, 16463, 16666, 17064, 17983, 18389, 18862, 19712, 19998, 20014, 21676, 22257, 23240, 23546, 23740, 23872, 23927, 23047, 25279, 25577, 25942, 26855, 26870, 28394, 28489, 28861, 29473, 29772, 29800, 31165, 31402, 32708, 34509, 34895, 35064, 35801, 36421, 36555, 36864, 38054, 38156, 38521, 38612, 38790, 39293, 39823, 40696, 40773, 41337, 42398, 43251, 44495, 44561, 44614, 45662, 46067, 46777, 47808, 48285, 48485, 48828, 49146, 49176, 49342, 49413, 49549, 49677.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 10.

Letter from the master of an American vessel in Martinique, to his owner in this city.

St. Pierre, Martinique, March 20.

SIR,

"I HAVE but a moments time to inform you, that the brig and cargo, was taken possession of by the British men of war, when this town was taken; That we were all taken out, and while the vessel was left without a hand to take care of her, she was broke open, and my chest containing upwards of two hundred Joes in dollars, was robbed. I was held a prisoner two days and then sent on shore, and have not been allowed to go on board since.

"Their first pretext for making prizes of Americans, was the proclamation of the 6th of November, after the arrival of the proclamation of the 8th of Jan. they said, that as the town was taken by assault, all the property became the property of the assailants; but lately they have pretended, that the port was blockaded when we entered: it appears to have been a strange blockade, for I never saw a sail of any kind after I came into the latitude of the Islands, till I was in St. Pierre road. However, I find they are determined to have them condemned, whether right or wrong.

"I am informed, there is a court of admiralty formed, and my present determination is to stay and lay in a claim for the property. They have stopped every neutral vessel that has arrived since the town was taken, under the same pretext, that the port is still blockaded, altho' they have had full possession of the port and town, and in part of the whole island except Fort Royal and Fort Bourbon ever since the 17th of February."

"I am &c."

By a person who came passenger in the vessel by which the above letter was received, we are informed that a large ship is provided at St. Pierre for the reception of American seamen; where they are supplied with rations: that sixty of their number have been taken from the ships and distributed in the fleet: and that a number of American vessels have beeu cut from their cables by the British, and suffered to drift to sea without aman on board.

Yesterday in the forenoon arrived here from Boston, General Belgarde, and his suite—and in the afternoon, crossed the Elizabeth-Town Ferry, on their way to Philadelphia.

It appears by the Speech of the British King to the Parliament, that much stress is laid on the successes of the allied powers, and very little said about their late disasters. It seems the determination of the British Court to continue the war, as long as they can amuse the people. Indeed the threatened invasion of England by the French, will unite the nation in opinion, and give vigor to their arms. The French injure themselves more than the arms of their enemies injure them; for while they defeat their external foes, and every where triumph in the glorious cause of defending their own country from invasion, they tarnish their glory by the barbarous and sanguinary punishments inflicted on their own citizens who differ in opinion from the violent Jacobins. The accounts of the executions in that country wound the feelings of humanity, and fill the reader with horror.

[Minerva.]

We learn that the Commissioners for fortifying this port, have finished their plan, and that the great work of fortifying will be commenced in a few days.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Brig Pomona, King,	Cape Nich. Mole
Sloop Betsey, Brueton,	St. Croix
Schr. Patty, Lumbard,	Virginia
Betsey, Mans,	Baltimore

CLEARED.

Ship Alexander, Strong,	Charleston
Schr. Polly & Sally, Skinner,	Norfolk
Nancy & Betsey, Coates,	Folly Landing
Pidgeon, Milner,	Virginia
Sloop Willing Lass, Bell,	do.
Swallow, Hieze,	New Haven
Fox, Lavland,	Egg Harbour

Capt. King, of the brig Pomona in 17 days from Cape Nichola Mole, informs, that on the 9th February, on his passage from this port to St. Marks, he was captured by the British frigate Hermonine, and sent into the Mole, where he was detained several weeks, and then liberated.—He left at the Mole about eleven sail of American vessels, among which was the sloop Driver, Capt. Doyle of Philadelphia—to sail in 10 days after, for this port.

A Schooner belonging to Philadelphia, name unknown, together with 3 others belonging to the Northern States, were to be sent down to Jamaica on suspicion.

The ship Bacchus Vanneman of Philadelphia, sailed for Jamaica about 7 days before Capt. King left that place.

Also, the ship Diana, Capt. Cain of this port, sailed for St. Marks 5 days before Capt. King left the Mole.

Captain Brueton informs that on the 23d March, in lat. 23, 50, long. 69, he was boarded by a Bermudian privateer, which detained him about 2 hours, and after strict examination, he was permitted to proceed.

He left at St. Croix, the snow Boston, Stites, to sail the same day for Cape Nicocho Mole. He also left there the brig Newton, Capt. De Coste, to sail in two weeks for this port.

Arrived at St. Croix, the brig Molly, Captain Wills, from Philadelphia, and the sloop Betsey, Well, New-York.

WANTED,
A PRESSMAN,
Apply at this Office.

A Gentleman lately from Kingston, Jamaica, informs, that he there saw Capt. Barney—who, though under bonds walked the streets daily—that he had conversed with him, and that Captain Barney had expressed himself in very pointed terms of disapprobation, when speaking of the conduct of many American Captains, whose vessels had been captured—that their language and deportment had been very unjustifiable on many occasions, and had been attended with disadvantageous consequences, to themselves and the property committed to their care.—It was well known at Kingston, this gentleman says, that much fraud and plunder had taken place on the part of some, who were entrusted with the property of American Merchants—and though the spoilations of our commerce, committed by many unprincipled free-booters, acting under British Commissions, had undoubtedly been great, yet time would disclose many disgraceful transactions on the part of Captains, who have bellowed the loudest about insults and losses.

The paragraph in the General Advertiser of this morning, respecting our mercantile Representative in Congress, carries with it too much malevolence against that gentleman, and is too entirely devoid of truth to be passed by unnoticed.

The Brig alluded to, was principally loaded by a House in this Town, in consequence of an order—They were directed to make the shipment whether the embargo took place or not—and when her loading was completed, which was on Thursday the 20th ult. neither the owner or shipper expected an Embargo to take place. She sailed on the Sunday following, from this port, and reached Bombay-Hook, where she was very improperly, and illegally detained, by the Commander of a French armed ship, for more than 20 hours—the wind blowing then unfavorably, she came up the Bay as far as Reedy-Island, where she lay until the order for stopping the outward bound vessels arrived—when she returned with several other vessels.

Mr. Clark's motion was again under consideration in committee of the whole this day—a lengthy debate took place.—Mr. Boudinot, Mr. J. Wadsworth, Mr. Coit, Mr. Hillhouse, Mr. Dexter, Mr. Tracy, and Mr. Ames, spoke against it: Mr. Clark, Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Dayton, and Mr. Page, in its support. The committee at length rose and reported progress, and the house adjourned till Monday.

Post-Office, April 8, 1794.

☞ Letters to go by the opportunity expected for Halifax, in the course of next week, in order to be conveyed by the British Packet, from that place to England, will be received at this Office, until Saturday at 12 o'Clock noon.

N. B. The inland postage to New-York must be paid.

*** *All the letters that were intended to go by the brig Nancy, Capt. Gwin, for Falmouth, are sent to the Post-Office, in order that they may be forwarded by the opportunity going to Halifax; to go by the British Packet from thence; it will however be necessary for those who put letters in the Nancy's bag, to call at the Post Office, and pay the postage to New York, before they can go forward.*

Philad. April 9. dat

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
April 11.
Will be performed,
A TRAGEDY, called the
GAMESTER.

Beverly,	Mr. Fennel
Stuckely,	Mr. Wignell
Lewson,	Mr. Cleveland
Jarvis,	Mr. Whitlock
Bates,	Mr. Green
Dawson,	Mr. Moreton
Waiter,	Mr. De Moulin
Mrs. Beverly,	Mrs. Whitlock
Charlotte,	Mrs. Francis
Lucy,	Mrs. Cleveland

End of the Tragedy,
A Pantomimical Dance, called
The Sailor's Landlady,
OR
Jack in Distress.
To which will be added,
A COMEDY, (written by the late David Garrick, called
The Guardian.

Mr. Hartley,	Mr. Whitlock
Old Clacket	Mr. Morris
Young Clacket,	Mr. Finch
Servant,	Mr. Blisset
Harriet,	Mrs. Marshall
Lucy,	Mrs. Rowson

40

Philadelphia, March 1, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, *Market ſtreet,*

THE FIRST VOLUME OF A NEW SYSTEM OF

Modern Geography:

OR, A

Geographical, Hiſtorical, and Commercial Grammar;

And preſent ſtate of the ſeveral

NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

CONTAINING,

1. The figures, motions, and diſtances of the planets, according to the Newtonian ſyſtem and the lateſt obſervations.
2. A general view of the earth, conſidered as a planet; with ſeveral uſeful geographical definitions and problems.
3. The grand diviſions of the globe into land and water, continents and iſlands.
4. The ſituation and extent of empires, kingdoms, ſtates, provinces and colonies.
5. Their climates, air, ſoil, vegetables, productions, metals, minerals, natural curioſities, ſeas, rivers, bays, capes, promontories, and lakes.
6. The birds and beaſts peculiar to each country.
7. Obſervations on the changes that have been any where obſerved upon the face of nature ſince the moſt early periods of hiſtory.
8. The hiſtory and origin of nations; their forms of government, religion, laws, revenues, taxes, naval and military ſtrength.
9. The genius, manners, cuſtoms, and habits of the people.
10. Their language, learning, arts, ſciences, manufactures, and commerce.
11. The chief cities, ſtructures, ruins, and artificial curioſities.
12. The longitude, latitude, bearings, and diſtances of principal places from Philadelphia.

To which are added,

1. A GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX, with the names and places alphabetically arranged.
2. A TABLE of the COINS of all nations, and their value in dollars and cents.
3. A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of remarkable events, from the creation to the preſent time.

By WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Eſq.

The Aſtronomical Part corrected by DR. RITTENHOUSE.

To which have been added,

The late DISCOVERIES of Dr. HERSCHELL, and other eminent ASTRONOMERS.

The FIRST AMERICAN EDITION,

Corrected, Improved, and greatly Enlarged.

The firſt volume contains twenty-one Maps and Charts, beſides two Aſtronomical Plates, viz.

1. Map of the world. 2. Chart of the world. 3. Europe. 4. Aſia. 5. Africa. 6. South-America. 7. Cook's diſcoveries. 8. Countries round the north Pole. 9. Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. 10. Seven United Provinces. 11 Auſtrian, French and Dutch Netherlands. 12. Germany. 13. Seat of war in France. 14. France divided into departments. 15. Switzerland. 16. Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia. 17. Spain and Portugal. 18. Turkey in Europe and Hungary. 19 Ireland. 20. Weſt-Indies. 21. Vermont. 22. Armillary ſphere. 23. Copernican ſyſtem.

With the ſecond volume, which is now in the preſs, will be given the following Maps:

1. Ruſſia in Europe and Aſia.
2. Scotland.
3. England and Wales.
4. Poland.
5. China.
6. Hindoſtan.
7. United States.
8. Britiſh America.
9. State of New-Hampſhire.
10. State of Maſſachuſetts.
11. State of Connecticut.
12. State of Rhode-Iſland.
13. State of New-York.
14. State of New-Jerſey.
15. State of Penſylvania.
16. State of Delaware.
17. State of Maryland.
18. State of Virginia.
19. State of Kentucky.
20. State of North-Carolina.
21. Tenneſſee Government.
22. State of South-Carolina.
23. State of Georgia.

TERMS.

1. This work will be compriſed in two volumes.
2. Subſcribers pay for the preſent volume on delivery, ſix dollars, and the price of binding, (56 cents for boards.)
3. They may receive the ſucceeding volume in twenty-four weekly numbers, at a quarter dollar each, or elſe, when finiſhed, at the ſame price as the firſt.
4. The ſubſcription will be raiſed on the firſt day of June 1794, to fourteen dollars, excluſive of binding.
5. Should any copies remain for ſale after the completion of the work, they will be ſold at ſixteen dollars, and the price of binding.
6. The names of the ſubſcribers will be publiſhed as patrons of American literature, arts, and ſciences.

It is wholly unneceſſary to expatiate on the advantage, to American readers, that this edition poſſeſſes, over every imported edition of any ſyſtem of Geography extant. The addition of maps of the ſeveral ſtates, procured at a very great expenſe, and from the beſt materials that are attainable, ſpeaks ſuch full conviction on this ſubject, that it would be diſreſpect to the reader's underſtanding to ſuppoſe it requiſite to enter into a detail of arguments to prove its ſuperiority. In no ſimilar work have ſuch maps been ever introduced.

The emendations and additions which are made in this work, are innumerable, and occur in every page. The public are referred to the preface for a ſlight ſketch of a few of them.

The publiſher takes the preſent opportunity of returning his moſt ſincere thanks to thoſe reſpectable characters who have favored him with documents for improving the maps of ſeveral of the ſtates. He requeſts a continuance of their kindneſs; and hopes that ſuch public ſpirited citizens, as are poſſeſſed of ſimilar documents, will favor him with their aſſiſtance in perfecting his undertaking.

The extraordinary encouragement with which he has been favored, has excited in his breaſt the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude—ſentiments which time will not efface. He pledges himſelf to the citizens of the United States, to ſpare neither pains nor expenſe to render the preſent edition of Guthrie's Geography improved, deſerving of their patronage. wasftf

Juſt Publiſhed,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the Stone houſe, No. 41, South Second Street,

Hiſtorical Collections:

CONSISTING OF

STATE PAPERS,

And other authentic Documents, intended as materials for an Hiſtory of the United States of America.

BY EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

In two large quarto volumes, price ten dollars in boards.

Subſcribers will be furniſhed with the 2d. volume on paying three dollars and a quarter—having paid five dollars and a quarter on receiving the firſt.

This ſecond volume comprehends, among other intereſting particulars, a complete copy of the Records of the United Colonies of N. England, in which the conduct of the commiſſioners reſpecting the general concerns of the colonies—the neighbouring Indians—and the Dutch at *Manhattans* (now New York) is particularly detailed.

*** Materials are collected ſufficient to form a THIRD VOLUME, The time of publiſhing will depend on the encouragement to be derived from ſubſcriptions which will be received by Thomas Dobſon, Philadelphia; Jre. Libbey, Portſmouth, New Hampſhire; Thomas & Andrews, & Dav. Weſt, Boſton; Isaa Thomas, Worceſter; Iſaac Beers, New-Haven; Timothy Green, New London; Jacob Richardſon, Newport; John Carter, Providence; Hugh Gaine, Thomas Allen, and Samuel Campbell, New York; Fredrick Craig, Wilmington, Delaware; James Rice, Baltimore; Mr. Lindſey, Norfolk; David Henderſon, Fredericksburg; John Grammar Peterſburg; Auguſtine Davis, Richmond; F X. Martin, Newbern, N. C. John Bradley, Wilmington; and William Price Young, Charleſton.

April 4. mw&f3w

PROPOSALS

For Printing by Subſcription,

An Original Novel,

In Four Volumes, duodecimo,

Dedicated, by Permiſſion, to Mrs. Bingham,

ENTITLED,

Trials of the Human Heart.

By Mrs. ROWSON,

Of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, Author of Victoria, Inquiſitor, Charlotte, Fille de Chambre, &c. &c.

" ———If there's a pow'r above us,
" (And that there is, all Nature cries aloud
" Thro' all her works) he muſt delight in virtue,
" And that which he delights in, muſt be happy."

* * * * * * * * * * *

" The ſoul, ſecur'd in her exiſtence, ſmiles
" At the drawn dagger, & defies its point"

CONDITIONS.

I. The work to be printed with a neat type on good paper.

II, Price to ſubſcribers four dollars bound, one half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.

III. The ſubſcribers' names will be prefixed as patrons of the undertaking.

*** Subſcriptions are received by the Author, the corner of Seventh and Cheſnut ſtreets, Meſſrs. Carey, Rice, and Dobſon, Philadelphia— Mr. Green, Annapolis—Meſſrs. Allen, Berry, and S. Campbell, New, York—Meſſrs. Weſt, Thomas and Andrew Blake, and Larkin, Boſton— Mr. Haſwel, Vermont—Meſſrs. Rice, and Edwards, Baltimore—Mr. W. P. Young, Charleſton.

April 2. mw&f3ws

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

m&thtf

☞ *This Gazette ſhall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subſcription encreaſes daily—Advertiſing Favors are ſolicited—Theſe conſtitute an eſſential Item in diminiſhing the Debit ſide of the Account*

Samuel Coates,

At his Store, No. 82, *ſouth Front ſtreet,*

HATH FOR SALE,

94 *Barrels*

New England Beef,

29 barrels liver oil,
25 barrels Cider,
92 boxes of Candles,
1500 pair of men's leather ſhoes
642 buſhels of Barley
A quantity of Tow Linen
Ditto, of New-England Soal leather
40 bags of excellent corton
4 boxes of Chocolate
3000 wt. of Alſpice
400 caſes of the beſt Holland gin.

April 1. *eod2w

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Peterſburg in Ruſſia,

And now landing at South-ſtreet Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY

John Donnaldſon,

No. 22, Walnut-ſtreet.

March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

For Sale by the Subſcribers,

MUSCOVADO Sugar in hhds. & bbls.
Hyſon and Souchong Teas.
Sherry Wines, of ſuperior quality, in pipes and quarter caſks.
Spaniſh Indigo.
Boſton Beef, in barrels.
And a ſmall invoice of Muſlins.

NALBRO' & JOHN FRAZIER,

No. 164, South Front-ſtreet.

March 8. ſmw4w

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon the firſt of May,

The noted Eſtate, called

Johnſon Hall:

Lying in the Mohawk country, ſtate of New York, formerly the ſeat of Sir William Johnſon, containing about ſeven hundred acres of land, which is of the very beſt quality; together with the ſtock, and farming utenſils. The buildings are large and convenient, and fit for a gentleman's ſeat. The payments will be made eaſy, on good ſecurity. For further particulars enquire of George Metcalf, Eſq. on the premiſes, of Silas Talbot, Eſq. at Philadelphia, of Samuel Ward and Brothers, in New York, or of the ſubſcriber in Providence.

Jabez Bowen.

Philad. March 26 mw& 1m

The following Certificate

of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domeſtic Debt of the United States ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury of the ſaid United States, in the names of Donnald and Burton of London, merchants, and ſigned by Joſeph Nourſe, Regiſter of ſaid Treaſury, to wit:—No. 5476, dated 24th Auguſt 1792 for 2959 dollars and 53 cents was tranſmitted from London in the ſhip Peter, Paul Huſſey, maſter, bound for New York, and has been loſt.—The Subſcriber intending to apply to the Treaſury of the United States to have the ſame renewed, deſires all perſons who are intereſted in the ſaid certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.

Francis Macy.

Philad. March 27. d6w

Lately Publiſhed.

SOLD BY

Thomas Dobſon,

No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:

THE Hiſtory of New-Hampſhire, from the Diſcovery of the River Piſcataqua—by *Jeremiah Belknap*, D. D 3 Vols. Price in Boards, 4 1 2 Dollars.

The Forreſter, an American Fable, being a Sequel to the Hiſtory of John Bull the Clothier. Price, 75 Cents.

A Diſcourſe, intended to commemorate the Diſcovery of America by Chriſtopher Columbus; delivered at the requeſt of the Hiſtorical Society in Maſſachuſetts, October 23d, 1792, being the completion of the Third Century, ſince that memorable event. To which are added, Four Diſſertations, connected with the ſubject—By the ſame author. Price, 50 Cents.

March 17. tuth& 3w

The annual election

FOR

Directors and a Treaſurer

OF THE

Library Company of Philadelphia,

WILL be held at the LIBRARY, in Fifth ſtreet on Monday the fifth of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the treaſurer will attend to receive the annual payments.

As there are ſeveral ſhares on which fines are due, the owners of them, or their repreſentatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the laws of the Company, unleſs the ſaid arrears are paid off on the fifth day of May, or within ten days after.

By Order of the Directors.

BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, Secretary

April 7. m&w t 5th May.

George Bringhurſt,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Epiſcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requeſting their future favors, as well as thoſe of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the ſhorteſt notice, all kinds of pleaſure carriages, ſuch as coaches, chariots, phætons, with and without crane necks, coachees, chaiſes, kittereens, windſor ſulkeys and chairs, and harneſs of every deſcription, in the neateſt and neweſt faſhion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the beſt ſeaſoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the leaſt doubt but he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to employ him.

He has for ſale, ſeveral carriages almoſt finiſhed, ſuch as coachees, an Italian windſor chair, hung on ſteel ſprings, a light phæton for one or two horſes, and a ſulkey with a falling top.

Carriages ſold on Commiſſion.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794 m&th3m

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On FRIDAY the 11th day of April next, at the houſe of *John Thomſon*, in Perth-Amboy,

The Proprietary Houſe

AND LOT OF LAND,

IN THAT CITY.

THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is an orchard of grafted apple trees, a well of excellent water, a large ſtone ciſtern, and a very commodious ſtable and coach-houſe, and a great quantity of the beſt building ſtones in the walls of the houſe, which was formerly built for the reſidence of the Governors of New-Jerſey. The ſituation of this Lot is ſo well known for its healthineſs and beautiful proſpect of the Raritan river to the weſt of the bay, and Sandy-Hook to the eaſt, that a further deſcription is unneceſſary. The conditions of ſale will be, one third of the purchaſe money to be paid on the firſt day of May next, when a good and ſufficient Deed will be given to the purchaſer, by WALTER RUTHERFURD, Eſq. Preſident of the Board of Proprietors of the Eaſtern Diviſion of New-Jerſey, and the remaining two thirds ſatisfactorily ſecured in equal annual payments.

By order of the Board,

JAMES PARKER, Regiſter.

Perth-Amboy, February 5, 1794. 2aw2m

Juſt Publiſhed,

In one handſome volume, 12mo. Price 5s

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN ORMROD,

At Franklin's Head, No. 41, *Second Street,*

AN ESSAY ON THE

Natural Equality of Men,

On the Rights that reſult from it, and on the Duties which it impoſes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

Corrected and Enlarged.

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN,

D. D.

Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; and Miniſter of the Engliſh Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid ſemper ad communem utilitatem aſferendum. CICERO.

The Firſt American Edition.

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly underſtood, is the only baſis on which univerſal juſtice, ſacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently ſecured. The view of it exhibited in this eſſay, at the ſame time that it repreſſes the inſolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppreſſion; confirms, in the moſt forcible manner, the neceſſity of ſubordination, and the juſt demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from looſening the bands of ſociety, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil diſtinction, draws more cloſely every ſocial tie, unites in one harmonious and juſtly proportioned ſyſtem, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18. eod1wtu&ftf

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from ſeveral reſpectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his ſervices to all thoſe Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he aſſures thoſe who employ him, that their confidence ſhall not be miſplaced;—but it ſhall be his conſtant endeavor, to pay the ſtrict attention to their beſt intereſt, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber in *State-Street*, over Mr. *David Townſend*, Watch Maker's Shop.—Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and ſold; and where Commiſſion Buſineſs of all kinds, will be tranſacted on reaſonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be conſtantly expoſed for ſale, on commiſſion.

*** Caſh paid for Salem, Providence, and Portſmouth BILLS

N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Buſineſs to tranſact at Boſton, in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commiſſion.*

Boſton, Jan. 24, 1794. mw&tf

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No 3, South Fourth-Street.